97-84059-16

International Penal and Prison Commission

Bulletin of information relating to the...

New York

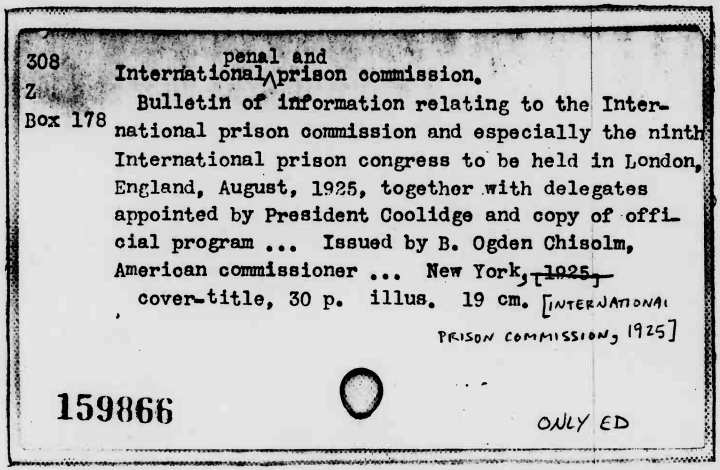
[1925]

97-84059-16
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD


308
Z
Box 178

penal and
International prison commission.
Bulletin of information relating to the International prison commission and especially the ninth International prison congress to be held in London, England, August, 1925, together with delegates appointed by President Coolidge and copy of official program ... Issued by B. Ogden Chisolm, American commissioner ... New York, ~~1925~~
cover-title, 30 p. illus. 19 cm. [INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION, 1925]

159866

ONLY ED

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 9:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 3-28-97 INITIALS: RB

TRACKING # : 23239

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

through the President's Office

308
Z
Box 178

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

RELATING TO

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION

AND ESPECIALLY THE

NINTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS

TO BE HELD IN

LONDON, ENGLAND. AUGUST 1925

TOGETHER WITH

Delegates appointed by President Coolidge

AND

Copy of Official Program

INCLUDING

Hotel prices, Foreign Members, Questions, History of Commission, American Commissioners and Congresses held

A few references to Foreign Prisons with four illustrations are included.

—o—

ISSUED BY
B. OGDEN CHISOLM
American Commissioner
66 Beaver Street
New York

THE

NINTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS

will be held at

The Imperial Institute, South Kensington (near Hyde Park)

London, England, August 3-10, 1925

SIR EVELYN RUGGLES-BRISE, President
25 Gilbert St., Grosvenor Square, London, England

DR. J. SIMON VAN DER AA, Secretary-General
Groningen, Holland

MONS. FR. WOXEN, Treasurer,
Oslo, Norway

As on the occasion of former Congresses, the work of the INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION, has appealed to persons who are interested in a broad and comprehensive way in this great subject. Bearing in mind the keen and ready responses to this appeal, the Commission begs to say that it lays great stress upon the benefits to accrue at the coming LONDON CONGRESS.

The United States Government entertained many Foreign Delegates at the EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS in Washington in 1910 (see page 21), and the British Government, thru H. M. Commissioner, Alexander Paterson, in a reciprocal spirit, will extend hospitality to those who attend and who may wish to visit the prisons in Great Britain after the Ninth International Prison Congress. If so desired, arrangements can be made to include visits to the other countries represented in the Commission.

COLONY OF WITZWIL, SWITZERLAND
(See note opposite)

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

THE

NINTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS

will be held at

The Imperial Institute, South Kensington (near Hyde Park)

London, England, August 3-10, 1925

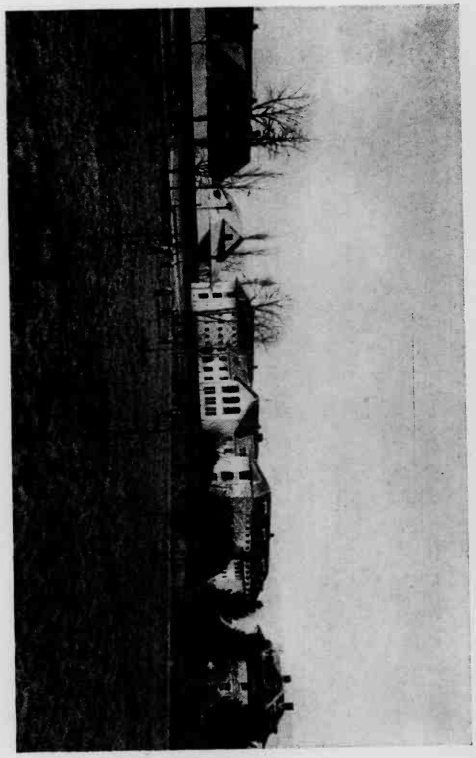
SIR EVELYN RUGGLES-BRISE, President
25 Gilbert St., Grosvenor Square, London, England

DR. J. SIMON VAN DER AA, Secretary-General
Groningen, Holland

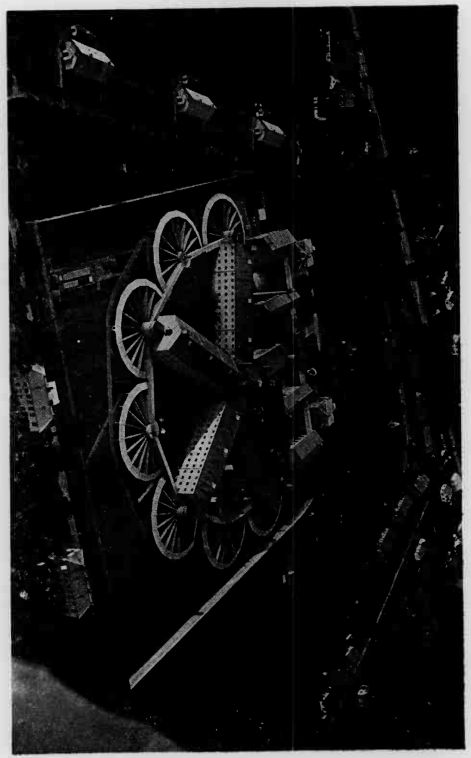
MONS. FR. WOXEN, Treasurer,
Oslo, Norway

As on the occasion of former Congresses, the work of the INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION, has appealed to persons who are interested in a broad and comprehensive way in this great subject. Bearing in mind the keen and ready responses to this appeal, the Commission begs to say that it lays great stress upon the benefits to accrue at the coming LONDON CONGRESS.

The United States Government entertained many Foreign Delegates at the EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS in Washington in 1910 (see page 21), and the British Government, thru H. M. Commissioner, Alexander Paterson, in a reciprocal spirit, will extend hospitality to those who attend and who may wish to visit the prisons in Great Britain after the Ninth International Prison Congress. If so desired, arrangements can be made to include visits to the other countries represented in the Commission.



COLONY OF WITZWIL, SWITZERLAND
(See note opposite)



CELLULAR PRISON AT VRIDSLOSELILLE, DENMARK

The seven circular structures with "spoke" divisions are used as "preaux" or yards, wherein, one at a time, prisoners are permitted to exercise for a stipulated time each day, while guards occupy the central towers.

WHY YOU SHOULD GO.

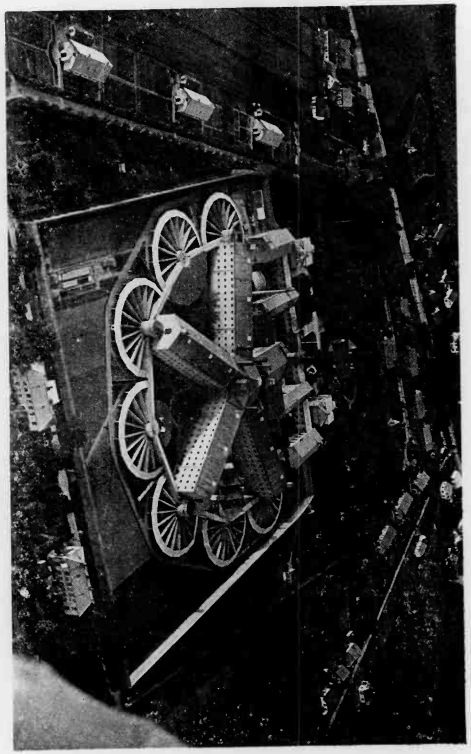
If YOU have never been across the Pond, this is a splendid year to undertake the trip, and attend the forthcoming Prison Congress in London. The journey over is far from tedious; in fact, it is invigorating and it will give you a lot of NEW thoughts and relieve the tedium of the day's work.

Representatives from every civilized nation will attend. It will be exceedingly interesting to hear the discussions, relating to different methods of grappling with crime problems. We urge you to consider favorably the invitation to take part in these discussions in London, and since no gathering has been had for fifteen years, because of the World War and other international complications, it is especially important that you should go, because a very large American representation is sought.

While foreign ideas may be different from our own, yet, there is always a chance to learn something of value. A broader viewpoint helps every one of us. It does not do for us to withdraw within a circle among ourselves, without hearing what other nations are trying to accomplish.

Besides this, we should extend to the International Congress every co-operative influence within the scope of our powers and let other countries know that America is interested in their problems as well as in our own. It is well to bear in mind that the United States has been going through, for nearly ten years, an increasing homicide rate now equivalent to a murder committed every time the clock strikes the hour. We can fairly stand aghast at this fact!

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



CELLULAR PRISON AT VRIDSLOSELILLE, DENMARK

The seven circular structures with "spoke" divisions are used as "preaux" or yards, wherein, one at a time, prisoners are permitted to exercise for a stipulated time each day, while guards occupy the central towers.

WHY YOU SHOULD GO.

If YOU have never been across the Pond, this is a splendid year to undertake the trip, and attend the forthcoming Prison Congress in London. The journey over is far from tedious; in fact, it is invigorating and it will give you a lot of NEW thoughts and relieve the tedium of the day's work.

Representatives from every civilized nation will attend. It will be exceedingly interesting to hear the discussions, relating to different methods of grappling with crime problems. We urge you to consider favorably the invitation to take part in these discussions in London, and since no gathering has been had for fifteen years, because of the World War and other international complications, it is especially important that you should go, because a very large American representation is sought.

While foreign ideas may be different from our own, yet, there is always a chance to learn something of value. A broader viewpoint helps every one of us. It does not do for us to withdraw within a circle among ourselves, without hearing what other nations are trying to accomplish.

Besides this, we should extend to the International Congress every co-operative influence within the scope of our powers and let other countries know that America is interested in their problems as well as in our own. It is well to bear in mind that the United States has been going through, for nearly ten years, an increasing homicide rate now equivalent to a murder committed every time the clock strikes the hour. We can fairly stand aghast at this fact!

Italy, which ranks next in point of murders, has a ratio one-half of this country. Last year 27 murders were committed in London against 262 in New York. Does it not seem essential therefore that Americans should attend the London Congress and determine some facts essential to the reduction of crime?

Crime and its treatment is a subject of universal importance and interest.

Nations, as well as individuals, are vitally interested in methods of controlling crime and criminals. It is highly important that these methods should, so far as possible, become standardized.

Any discussion of this serious problem should not be confined to any one group or even to any one country, but should include all civilized countries, so that the experiences of one might benefit the others and all may finally unite in methods of control.

In spite of everything that has been accomplished in the past, crime, instead of decreasing, has been steadily increasing. It is hoped that the participation of the United States in the forthcoming Congress, with which these pages are concerned, will result in a widespread public interest and bring about much needed reform.

The twelve Official Delegates appointed by President Coolidge, as well as the Members of the Commission, will ever be ready to co-operate with you, and such Delegates as may be appointed by the Governor of your own State will try to make you feel at home.

Call up your local agency about reservations on some steamer leaving New York about July 15th. This will give you ample time to get settled and to see some of the sights of London before the Congress opens. If you should not be successful in getting what you want, drop a line to Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, 585 Fifth Avenue, New York, who will do all in their power to secure steamer berths as well as accommodations in London during the week of the Congress.

LONDON WILL BE CROWDED

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, 585 Fifth Avenue, New York, submit the following names of Hotels and approximate prices, and they offer to make arrangements for those who expect to be in London during the week of the Congress.

Names of Hotels and Approximate Prices:

HOTEL SAVOY, overlooking the Thames:

Single room with private bath, $11.00 each per day
Double room with private bath, 10.00 each per day
Plain Breakfast, $1.00 each

HOTEL CECIL, the Strand:

Single room, $5.00 each per day
Double room, 4.00 each per day
Single room with private bath, $8.00 each per day
Double room with private bath, 5.00 each per day
Plain Breakfast, 75 cents each

HOTEL VICTORIA, Trafalgar Square:

Single room, $4.50 each per day
Double room, 4.00 each per day
Single room with private bath, $6.00 each per day
Plain Breakfast, 75 cents each

HOTEL LANGHAM, Portland Place:

Single room, $4.00 each per day
Double room, 5.00 each per day
Single room with private bath, $6.00 each per day
Double room with private bath, 5.50 each per day

HOTEL RUSSELL, Russell Square:

Single room, $3.00 each per day
Double room, 3.00 each per day
Single room with private bath, $4.50 each per day
Double room with private bath, 3.75 each per day
Plain Breakfast, 75 cents each

OFFICIAL DELEGATES APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE,

March 17, 1925,

to Represent the United States at the Ninth International Prison Congress.

Dr. Herman M. Adler, State Criminologist,
119 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Corrections,
State House, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Amos W. Butler, formerly Secy., Board of State Charities,
52 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hon. Joseph P. Byers, formerly Commissioner of Institutions,
514 West Wapping Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Penologist and Consultant,
Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22d St., New York.

Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, Supt., Women's Reformatory,
Framingham, Mass.

Hon. Charles H. Johnson, Secy., State Board of Charities,
The Capitol, Albany, New York.

Dr. R. F. C. Kieb, Supt., Matteawan State Hospital,
Beacon, New York.

Major Lewis E. Lawes, Warden, Sing Sing Prison,
Ossining, New York.

Dr. Frank Moore, President, American Prison Association,
Rahway, New Jersey.

Hon. William F. Penn, Supt., Pennsylvania Training School,
Morganza, Pa.

Hon. John J. Sullivan, Warden, State Prison,
Stillwater, Minn.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Denmark: Mons. le Dr. Carl Torp, Professor of Penal Law in the University of Copenhagen.

England and Wales: Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K. C. B., President, London.

France: Mons. A. Danjoy, Assistant Director-General, Prison Administration, Paris.

Greece: Mons. M. A. Pallis, Chairman of the High Penitentiary Council, Athens.

Holland: Professor Dr. J. Simon van der Aa, Secretary-General, Professor of Penal Law in the University of Groningen.

India: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gillett, C. I. E., Inspector of Prisons, Patna, Province of Bihar.

Italy: Mons. le Comte Conti, Professor in the University of Sienna.

Japan: Mons. Tsuji, Director, Prison Administration, Tokio.

Norway: Mons. F. Woxen, Chief of Prison Administration, Treasurer, Oslo.

Scotland: Lord Polwarth, C. B. E., Chairman, Prison Commission, Edinburgh.

Spain: Dr. Fernando Cadalso, Inspector-General, Madrid.

Sweden: Mons. Victor Almquist, Chief, Prison Administration, Stockholm.

Switzerland: Professor E. Borel, Professor of Penal Law in the University of Geneva.

United States: Mr. B. Ogden Chisolm, New York.

OUTLINE OF DAILY PROGRAM.

The opening of the Congress will be preceded by a reception on the evening of Monday, August third. The following is a brief outline of the program:

Tuesday, August 4th: Opening of Congress by Home Secretary. Reception of Delegates by His Majesty the King, at 12 noon.
Address by President Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise.
Afternoon: Meeting in Sections.

Wednesday, Aug. 5th: 10:30 A. M., Service at St. Paul's Cathedral and visit to the grave of John Howard.
Afternoon: Meeting in Sections.

Thursday, Aug. 6th: Morning: General Assembly.
Afternoon: Meeting in Sections.

Friday, August 7th: Morning: General Assembly.
Afternoon: Visit to Windsor Castle.

Saturday, August 8th: Morning: General Assembly.
Afternoon: Meeting in Sections.

Sunday, August 9th: Visit to *Borstal Institutions.

Monday, Aug. 10th: Morning: Final General Assembly.

*The name Borstal is derived from an old Prison near Rochester, which was used as an experimental station with youthful offenders. It is applied to institutions where young people from 16 to 21 can be sent, subject to conditional release under parole after six months in the case of a boy, and three months in the case of a girl.

PERSONS WHO EXPECT TO ATTEND

According to the regulations laid down by the Commission, the following will be welcomed to take part in the work of the Congress:

1. Official delegates sent by Governments.
2. Members of Parliament, Councils or State Bodies.
3. Members of Institute of France or of National Academies.
4. Professors or Fellows of Universities, Master of Courts or Conferences.
5. Ministers of Justice of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.
6. Heads of Prisons.
7. Judges and Tribunals.
8. Lawyers and Attorneys duly registered.
9. Delegates from Prison Societies.
10. Committee members in charge of Congress.
11. Persons well known for their practical and scientific knowledge of penal affairs.
12. Persons officially invited to attend, holding authorized credentials.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED

A definite series of questions will come before the Congress which will have a bearing upon Legislation, Administration and Prevention.

Many persons in America, qualified to give their views upon these important topics, have been invited to submit papers and the matter promises to be interesting and to bring forth a good deal of profitable discussion.

Some who were asked were unable to respond, but nevertheless their names are recorded here. Those who were invited to substitute will be found in the Official Program.

Legislation:

(1) Should the authority charged with the duty of public prosecution have a free discretion whether proceedings should be taken or not in any case. If so, should such discretion be subject to restraint within certain limits and to control. Should not the court also have a discretion whether or not to record a conviction, although the facts are practically proved?

(2) What measures could be taken instead of imprisonment with regard to offenders who have committed a petty offence, or an offense which does not constitute a danger to public security?

(3) Would it be possible and within what limits to apply the principle of the indeterminate sentence in the struggle against recidivism, not only as far as grave offences are concerned, but also for any other case?

(4) What may be done to forward the judicious application of the principle of individualization of punishment by the Judge who assigns the penalty to be inflicted on the offender?

Those asked to submit papers on this subject are:

(Q-4) Hon. Sanford Bates
(Q-4) Dr. Amos W. Butler
(Q-3) Mr. Edward R. Cass
(Q-1) Col. Henry B. Chamberlin
(Q-3) Major Lewis E. Lawes
(Q-1) Hon. Henry W. Taft
(Q-2) Mr. Charles E. Vasaly
(Q-2) Hon. Geo. W. Wickersham

Administration:

(1) If a system of some special form of detention be adopted as a means of repression with respect to certain recidivists, by what authority should such detention be pronounced and in what manner should it be executed?

(2) Is it desirable that services, e.g., laboratories or clinics, should be installed in prisons for the scientific study of criminals? Would such a system help both to determine the causes of criminality and to suggest the suitable treatment in the case of the individual offender? Would it not be advisable to use the same system for the examination before trial of persons suspected of some mental defect?

(3) Is it advisable to apply a classification of prisoners, having regard to their character, the gravity of the punishment or the nature of the offense so as to admit the application of different and appropriate regimes, and in what way should the penal establishments be arranged for this purpose?

(4) What is the best way of organizing the institution of the "pecules" in the case of adult prisoners and its utilization during and after detention? How should the control, the management and the use of sums allowed to young offenders, be it as wages or as a gratuity or otherwise, be organized while they are undergoing some sentence?

Answers under **Administration** were requested from the following:

(Q-2) Dr. Herman M. Adler
(Q-4) Dr. Frank L. Christian
(Q-2) Dr. Bernard Glueck
(Q-1) Mr. John S. Harris
(Q-3) Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder
(Q-4) Dr. Charles H. Johnson
(Q-3) Dr. Frank Moore
(Q-2) Mr. John L. Whitman

Prevention:

(1) What would be the most effective way to organize the control by the state by Associations or private persons, over criminals convicted or conditionally discharged (on parole or license)?

(2) Can more effective arrangements be made between different states in the struggle to protect themselves against international criminals?

(3) What is the best method to preserve the community, especially the youth, from the corruptive influence of pictures and in particular from film productions which incite to crime or immorality?

(4) What are the measures to be taken with regard to abnormal adults (persons who are feeble-minded, mentally deficient) showing dangerous tendencies? Are these measures applicable to young persons of the same category?

(5) In what cases, and according to what rules, is it advisable to have recourse to the "boarding out" system for children summoned before a judge or who have incurred punishment for delinquency?

Replies were invited to these questions from the following:

(Q-3) Dr. Katherine B. Davis, New York.
(Q-2) Mr. Calvin Derrick, New Jersey
(Q-4) Mrs. M. P. Falconer, New York
(Q-2) Mr. Joseph P. Faurot, New York
(Q-3) Dr. William Healy, Massachusetts
(Q-1) Mr. Frank E. Lyon, Illinois
(Q-1) Hon. Wm. F. Penn, Pennsylvania
(Q-5) Mrs. Jane D. Rippin, New York
(Q-5) Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, New York
(Q-4) Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., New York

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

COMMISSION PENITENTIAIRE INTERNATIONALE

IXme Congrès Pénitentiaire Internationale
Londres 1925

TABLEAU GENERAL DES RAPPORTEURS INSCRITS

PREMIÈRE SECTION
Législation

Ire question

MM. **Lord Alness,** "Lord Justice Clerk" pour l'Ecosse, a Edinbourg.

A. Berlet, Procureur de la République, a Vouziers (France).

F. Castejon, Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Séville.

A. A. Cnopius, Avocat-général près la Cour d'Appel, a Arnheim (Pays Bas).

Sir Leonard Dunning, "Inspector of Constabulary" pour l'Angleterre et le pays de Galles, à Londres.

René Garraud, Professeur honoraire a la Faculté de droit de Lyon.

F. Martin, Avocat au Barreau de Genève.

E. Massari, Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Pise.

R. Matous, Avocat, a Mor Ostrava (Tchéco-Slovaquie).

A. Miricka, Professeur a l'Université tchéque de Prague.

V. Mollow, Professeur de procédure pénale a l'Université de Sofia.

S. Motoji, Directeur de l'Administration pénitentiaire, Tokio.

G. Schuind, Substitut du Procureur du Roi, a Charleroi.

L. Zehery, Secretaire au Ministère de la Justice, Professeur agrégé a l'Université de Buapest.

2e question

MM. **P. Angyal,** Professeur a l'Université de Budapest.
Lord Ashmore, Conseiller a la Haute Cour de l'Ecosse a Edinbourg.

Mlle. **S. M. Fry, J. P.,** Secretaire de la "Howard League for Penal Reform," a Londres.

MM. **E. J. Hayward,** "Clerk to the Justices," a Cardiff.
J. Magnol, Professeur à la Faculté de droit de Toulouse.
N. Muller, Juge au Tribunal, à Alkmaar (Pays-Bas).
H. Rollet, Juge au Tribunal civil de la Seine, Paris.
R. De Ryckers, Avocat-général près la Cour d'Appel, à Gand.
J. Skeie, Professeur de droit a l'Universite d'Oslo.
A. Stoppato, Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Bologne.
Ch. E. Vasaly, Directeur de la "Reformatory-prison" à St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Mlle. **J. Vesela,** Docteur en droit a Prague.

3e question

MM. **E. Balogh,** Ancien Ministre, Professeur a l'Université de Budapest.
E. R. Cass, Secretaire-général de la Société des Prisons des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, New-York.
U. Conti, Professeur de droit pénal a l'Université de Sienne, Rome.
M. Coulon, Procureur de la République a Beauvis.
E. Hafter, Professeur a l'Université de Zurich.
R. Holmes, "Probation Officer," à Sheffield.
C. Hugueney, Professeur a la Faculté de droit de Paris.
L. Jiminez de Asua, Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Madrid.
L. E. Lawes, Directeur de la Prison "Sing Sing," New York.
A. Milota, Professeur a l'Université de Bratislava (Tchéco-Slovaquie).
Lord Sands, Conseiller à la Haute Cour de l'Ecosse, à Edinbourg.
N. Stjernberg, Professeur de droit penal à Stockholm.

4e question

MM. **S. Bates,** Commissaire des affaires pénitentiaires, Boston (Mass.).
A. Butler, Ancien Secretaire de l'Assistance publique de l'Etat Indiana, Indianapolis.
Wm. Clark Hall, Magistrat Metropolitan, a Londres.
A. Henry, Professeur à la Faculté de droit de Nancy.
A. Renoux, Juge au Tribunal, à Rochefort.
S. Sasserath, Avocat, Directeur de la Revue de droit pénal et de criminalogie, Bruxelles.
J. Simon van der Aa, Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Groningue (Pays-Bas).
A. Szent-Istvany, Conseiller de Section au Ministère des affaires etrangères, Budapest.

DEUXIÈME SECTION

Administration

1re question

MM. **A. Andrews,** J. P., President de la Commission des visiteurs pres les prisons de Camp Hill et Parkhurst, à Ryde (Ile de Wight).
W. J. H. Brodrick, Avocat, Membre de la Commission administrative près la prison de Camp Hill, à Londres.
Ch. Drbohlav, Conseiller a la Cour de Bratislava (Tchéco-Slovaquie).
R. Garofalo, Sénateur du Royaume, Rome.
J. Gillard, Directeur au Ministère de la Justice, Bruxelles.
J. S. Harris, Directeur de la prison "Kilby," a Montgomery, Alabama.
D. Horvatth, Conseiller ministeriel au Ministère de la Justice, Budapest.
J. Perrinjaquet, Procureur de la République a Lectoure (France).
J. A. Roux, Professeur a la Faculté de droit de Strasbourg.
J. C. W. Tyren, Professeur de droit a l'Université de Lund (Suede).

2e question

MM. **H. M. Adler,** Psychiatre, a Chicago, Illinois.

E. Bertrand, Directeur de la Prison Centrale, à Louvain.

M. Carrara, Professeur de médecine légale a l'Universite dé Turin.

P. Cuche, Professeur à la Faculté de droit de Grenoble.

J. S. Devon, Membre du Conseil-directeur des prisons de l'Ecosse, à Edinbourg.

Mlle. **E. Fox,** Secretaire de la "Central Association for Mental Welfare," a Londres.

MM. **O. Kinberg,** Professeur en psychiatrie medico-légale, Stockholm.

L. Masbrenier, Membre du Conseil central de l'Union des Sociétés de Patronage de France, Paris.

H. Postma, Psychiatre, Médecin a la Maison d'Education correctionnelle pour filles a Zeist et à l'Ecole de Réforme pour filles a Montfoort, Zeist (Pays-Bas).

P. Ranschburg, Professeur agrégé à l'Université de Budapest.

G. Rondel, Inspecteur-général des Services administratifs, Paris.

V. Solnar, Professeur agrégé a l'Universite tcheque de Prague.

A. F. Tredgold, Médecin consultant de l'Association nationale pour les faibles d'esprit a Londres.

L. Vervaeck, Directeur du Service d'anthropologie pénitentiaire, Bruxelles.

3e question

M. **V. Almquist,** Directeur de l'administration penitentiaire, Stockholm.

Mme. **G. Avril de Saintecroix,** Presidente de l'Oeuvre libératrice, Paris.

M. **E. Bertrand,** Directeur de la Prison centrale a Louvain.

Mlle. **G. van Elzelingen,** Inspectrice du Service administratif des Patronages auprès du Ministère de la Justice, La Haye.

Mme. **J. D. Hodder,** Directrice de la "Reformatory-Prison" a Framingham, Massachusetts.

MM. **J. Kallab,** Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Brno (Tchéco-Slovaquie).

O. Kellerhals, Directeur de l'Etablissement pénitentiaire de Witzwil (Suisse).

F. Moore, Directeur de la "Reformatory-prison" a Rahway, New-Jersey.

A. Paterson, Membre du Conseil-directeur des prisons d'Angleterre et du pays de Galles, a Londres.

Mlle. **L. Poet,** Avocat, a Pignerol (Italie).

Lord Polwarth, President du Conseil-directeur des prisons de l'Ecosse, à Edinbourg.

4e question

MM. **V. Avrahmoff,** Directeur au Ministère de la Justice, Sofia.

L. Barthes, Directeur des Services pénitentiaires de l'Alsace-Lorraine, Strasbourg.

E. Legrand, Directeur de la Prison à Forest, Bruxelles.

E. Matter, Secrétaire-general de la Société de Patronage des prisonniers libérés Protesants, Paris.

A. Smedal, Directeur de la Prison centrale d'Akershus, Oslo.

A. Spallanzani, Chef de Section à la Direction Générale des Prisons au Ministêre de la Justice, Rome.

M. L. Waller, President du Conseil-directeur des prisons d'Angleterre et du pays de Galles, à Londres.

TROISIÈME SECTION

Prévention

1re question

MM. **G. Bortolotto,** Avocat, à Rome.

F. Finkey, Substitut du procureur général, à Budapest.

Pierre Garraud, Professeur à la Faculté de droit de Lyon.

Sir Wemyss Grant-Wilson, Directeur de l'Association centrale de Patronage, a Londres.

G. T. J. de Jongh, Vice-Président du Tribunal, à Amsterdam.

A. Köhler, Professeur de droit a l'Université allemande de Prague.

F. E. Lyon, Directeur de l'Association "Howard," Chicago, Illinois.

Ch. Morizot-Thibault, Premier Vice-President de l'Union des Sociétés de Patronage de France, Paris.

A. Olmsted, Directeur de la Maison d'Arret, Oslo.

Ph. Thormann, Professeur de l'Universite de Berne.

2e question.

MM. **L. Cornil,** Procureur du Roi, a Bruxelles.

C. Derrick, Directeur de la prison a Trenton, New-Jersey.

H. Donnedieu de Vabres, Professeur a la Faculte de droit de Paris.

H. Jörgensen, Directeur de la Police judiciaire, Copenhague.

Ch. Menjaud, Juge au Tribunal, à Metz.

Q. Saldana, Professeur de droit penal a l'Université de Madrid.

J. Stross, Procureur de l'Etat, a Uherí Hradiste (Tchéco-Slovaquie).

Sir Basil Thomson, ancien Sous-chef de la Police pour la Métropole, à Londres.

3e question

MM. **H. de Bie,** Juge au Tribunal, à Rotterdam.

P. de Casabianca, Président de la Cour d'Appel à Besançon.

Ch. Collard de Sloovere, Avocat général près la Cour d'Appel, a Bruxelles.

J. de Lannoy, Membre de l'Association Internationale de la Protection de l'Enfance, Paris.

P. Pesce Maineri, Avocat a Gênes.

Ph. Rottenbiller, Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant, Budapest.

G. E. Troup, M. A., Secrétaire du Conseil national ecossais des organisations pour adolescents, a Edinbourg.

J. F. Wright, Secrétaire-directeur de la Société des "Pathfinders" à Detroit, Michigan.

4e question

MM. **G. Battaglini,** Professeur de droit criminel à l'Univer-de Pavie.

G. Paul Boncour, Professeur a l'Ecole d'anthropologie, Paris.

E. Delaquis, Chef de la Section de Police au Departemente de Justice et de Police, Berne.

H. Evensen, Directeur de l'Asyle d'aliénés de Gaustad, Oslo.

E. Heller, Substitut du Procureur général, Professeur agrégé à l'Université de Budapest.

P. Kahn, Avocat a la Cour d'Appel, à Paris.

A. Ley, Professeur de psychiatrie a l'Université de Bruxelles.

Mme. **E. F. Pinsent,** Membre du Conseil de surveillance des aliénés et défectueux montaux, a Londres.

M **H. Sauvard,** Avocat a la Cour d'Appel, à Paris.

Mme. **Mary Scharlieb, J. P.,** Chirurgien consultant des Hopitaux de femmes, a Londres.

MM. **D. Simons,** Professeur de droit penal a l'Université d'Utrecht (Pays Bas).

J. P. Sturrock, Commissaire du "General Board of Control, pour l'Ecosse, à Edinbourg.

W. N. Thayer, Jr., Médicin-directeur de la Prison-asyle, à Napanoch, New York.

E. Wijkmark, Directeur aupres de l'Administration pénitentiaire, Stockholm.

5e question

Mlle. **H. Adler, J. P.,** Membre du "London County Council" a Londres.

M **W. H. Bulley,** Inspecteur du Service des Enfants ressortant du "Home Office" a Londres.

Mme. la **Comtesse J. H. Carton de Wiart,** Membre de la Commission royale des Patronages, Bruxelles.

Mlle. **F. Dalmazzo,** Avocat, a Rome.

MM. **E. Julhiet,** Vice-Président du Patronage de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, à Paris.

J. Klootseme, Directeur de la Maison d'Education correctionnelle pour garçons a Doetinchem (Pays-Bas).

A. Mosse, Inspecteur-general des Services administratifs, Paris.

A. Scheurmann, Directeur de la Maison d'Education correctionnelle Aarbourg (Suisse).

M. L. Schiff, Président du Patronage de l'Enfance juive, New-York.

P. Stoeber, Batonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats de Mulhouse (France).

F. Zajicek, Conseiller au Tribunal à Prague.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Commission itself was organized over fifty years ago. It is, in reality, the Executive Committee of the Congress. It meets annually or biennially, prepares programs, drafts, schemes and questions for investigation and report in the various countries represented. The object of the Commission is the reduction of crime and the study of other penological matters.

The program of questions for the General Congress is determined in advance by the Commission and submitted to members and experts in all the adhering countries.

The first Congress was held at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1846, another at Brussels in 1847, another at Frankfort in 1857, but these had no official relation to any government and no steps were taken to form a permanent organization.

The United States took the first step in this direction in 1871, when it sent Dr. E. C. Wines to Europe to present to the foreign Governments and to others duly interested, the invitation of America to organize an "International Prison Commission." As a result of this united endeavor, the following Congresses have been held:

1st	London.....1872	5th	Paris.....1895
2nd	Stockholm.....1878	6th	Brussels.....1900
3rd	Rome.....1885	7th	Buda Pest.....1905
4th	St. Petersburg....1890	8th	Washington.....1910

At the Eighth International Prison Congress held in Washington, D. C., in 1910, representatives from the following countries took part:

Argentine	Egypt	Italy	Russia
Austria	Finland	Japan	San Salvador
Belgium	France	Liberia	Servia
Bulgaria	Germany	Luzembourg	Siam
Canada	Gt. Britain	Mexico	Spain
Chili	Greece	New So. Wales	Sweden
China	Guatemala	New Zealand	Switzerland
Colombia	Hayti	Norway	Transvaal
Cuba	Holland	Panama	Tunis
Denmark	Honduras	Porto Rico	Turkey
Ecuador	Hungary	Queensland	Uruguay
			Venezuela

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS

1871-1923

Dr. Enoch C. Wines was the first Commissioner representing the United States upon the International Prison Commission. He was born in New Jersey, February 17th, 1806, and died at Cambridge, Mass., December 10th, 1879. From 1862 to 1870 he was associated with the New York Prison Association. The wide range of his observation in all matters of penal institutions in nearly every civilized country, made him the logical choice when President Grant in 1871 was looking for a suitable Commissioner.

In 1871 the Government of the United States took the first step in the direction of co-operating with the Governments of Europe by sending Dr. Wines abroad to present personally to the heads of penal institutions the invitation of the United States to organize an International Prison Commission. He received a warm welcome and secured the hearty co-operation of officials and penologists of Europe. He prepared and edited the first report of the **International Penitentiary Congress,** held in London, July 3rd to 13th, 1872. It is a book that has become an authority, giving information of the prison systems of all the countries of Europe, with a summary of those in America.

It was through Dr. Wines' enthusiasm that the minds of civilized nations were aroused in the direction of better prisons. Through his comprehensive collection of facts, and the testimony of experience from all nations concerning penology and the suppresssion of crime, he prepared the way for the consensus of evidence that now begins to give promise of reform.

He was not merely a humanitarian relating to the misery of prisons, but he reached practical conclusions of the causes by which crimes are induced. Dr. Wines left with the American Nation, and for the benefit of all countries, the fruit of sincere and enlightened toil for the welfare of society. His exalted view of the duty of all citizens to apply the utmost resources of education and hope, imparted dignity to the service that filled his long life with usefulness.

Dr. Samuel J. Barrows was the second Commissioner representing the United States on the International Prison Commission. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1896 and served with credit to his country, dying in the fullness of his activity in 1909.

Born in New York in 1845 he began work at the age of nine years in a machine shop at the salary of one dollar a week, out of which he reserved but one cent for his private expenses, the rest he gave to his mother. At twenty years, he had not only become an expert stenographer, but assumed duties as assistant editor of the New York World. At twenty-two, his thoughts turned to the Ministry, at the time of his marriage to a young lady who had been a missionary in India, and he entered the Harvard Divinity School. Two years later found him fighting the Indians under General Custer in the Battle of Tongue River. After a year in the University of Leipzig, when he was thirty-one, he became Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dorchester, Mass., remaining there four years, fcllowing which for sixteen years he edited the Christion Register. It was while doing this work that he became interested in prison matters and in 1895 he accepted the post of Secretary of the American Delegation at the International Prison Congress in Paris.

He was Chairman of the Advisory Board of Penal Institutions in Massachusetts; one of the founders of the Massachusetts Association; author of the Probation Law of that State; and a member of the International Society of Comparative Criminal Law. President Harrison appointed him Librarian of Congress, but his many duties forced him to decline the honor. Those who knew Dr. Barrows shared his enthusiasm in the good work that he did for nine years as Secretary of the New York Prison Association. He worked to abolish the fee system in the County Jail and the elimination of graft. There was no cause concerning the welfare of humanity upon which he was not ready to embark. He was a strong advocate of Woman Suffrage; the education of the Indians and the Negro. He was an accomplished linguist, and he travelled widely. With skill he could play on the organ, and when he sang an oratorio, one might almost say that music was his passion.

He was a man with a sense of humor, and he fairly sparkled with wit, overflowing with sympathy and appreciation. So we say about Dr. Barrows, that the world was better because he lived!

Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson was the third Commissioner representing the United States on the International Prison Commission. He was a leader in American Penology and Criminology, and his is one of the great names in history. He was appointed by President Taft in 1909, and was elected President of the International Prison Congress in 1910. His great heart not only sympathized with the prisoner who suffered from failure of society to understand his needs, but also with the prison officials who found themselves hampered by law, tradition and system in their efforts to deal humanely with the prison problems.

Dr. Henderson had a rare facility in presenting subjects, both thru his writings and by the spoken word. His contributions relating to the proper treatment of law-breakers were many and valuable. His spirit permeated the annual meettings of the American Prison Association, at which he was a regular attendant. In practically every field of American Social Service he was at home — a pioneer in the campaign against tuberculosis and the different organizations engaged in that work; active in the work of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and he took a large part in formulating "The Indeterminate Sentence Act," in Minnesota.

He was a man of many resources and while abroad he spent much time in the research of ancient Manuscripts in the British Museum, studying disputed points of early Christian History. He was always seeking out scientific accuracy in literary and religious work. The subject of eugenics attracted him and he was a delegate to the International Eugenics Congress held in London in 1912.

To everyone who knew Dr. Henderson, he was an inspiration of Justice and Humanity. To thousands of the poor and wretched, the unfortunates who knew him not, he was a friend and a ministering spirit, and he sacrificed his life as the direct result of heroic effort to provide employment for suffering thousands in Chicago in that first dreadful winter of the World War. His sudden end seemed to many to be exceedingly sad, but was it not a fitting way of passing on from a life of devoted service to humanity?

Dr. John Koren was the fourth Commissioner to represent the United States on the International Prison Commission. He was appointed by President Wilson in 1913, and served until his death in 1923. Dr. Koren brought to the office a scholar's outlook on social and economic problems, a humanitarian interest in the prisoner, and the determination of a scientist, to search for facts and to reckon with them. He was born in Iowa in 1861, graduated at Luther College and later studied abroad. He spoke seven languages. He was educated for the ministry, but his interests were more in social welfare than in theology, and after a few years in religious work, he entered the field of social investigation, to which he devoted thirty-five years of his life. His ideals for his honored appointment by the President included the founding of an International Bureau of Research on all matters pertaining to the criminal. How ably he would have carried out such a plan, is evident to all who knew the breadth of his International acquaintance and interest.

The United States sent him on three different missions as special expert, to study conditions in Europe with reference to labor and the Gothenburg system.

He was a Fellow of the American Statistical Association (President, 1913-1914); Royal Statistical Society, and a member of the American Economic Association, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, American Prison Association, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and honorary associate member Societe de Statistique de Paris.

He was a yachtsman and an author, and many of his books proved to be valuable contributions to causes relating to crime. Although a man of retiring disposition, yet, he had many close friends, and his grasp of conditions in the American Prisons, made him indispensable both in the meetings of the American Prison Association, and the International Prison Commission. His untimely death created a vacancy well nigh impossible to fill.

CONGRESSES HELD AND OTHER INFORMATION

The American Commissioner, in preparing this resume, has been somewhat handicapped in securing information about the different Congresses, but submits a sketch of such facts as he has been able to collate. It would appear that certain copies of reports of Congresses are not to be obtained from the Librarian at Washington, namely: the 2nd Stock-

holm, 3rd Rome, 4th St. Petersburg, 5th Paris, and the 8th Washington.

It is presumed that the various Commissioners or those who represented the United States as delegates, submitted their customary reports to Congress. If any person should happen to have one of the missing reports, the American Commissioner will be glad to purchase it. He will also be pleased to have errors in the compilation of facts recorded here, called to his attention.

1871—Dr. E. C. Wines appointed U. S. Commissioner by President Grant.

1872—**1st Congress,** London, 24 Governments represented, 341 persons present.

1878—**2nd Congress,** Stockholm, 25 Governments represented, 297 persons present. Dr. Wines named as Honorary President.

1879—Death of Dr. Wines.

1885—**3rd Congress,** Rome, 25 Governments represented, 234 persons present. Attended by Wm. M. F. Round, General Secretary New York Prison Association as representative of the United States, assisted by Rev. J. L. Milligan and Benjamin Starke.

1889—National Prison Association held in Nashville, Tenn. President Hayes being present, but compelled to leave owing to temporary indisposition, a resolution was passed asking him to appoint one or more suitable delegates to attend the

1890—**4th Congress,** St. Petersburg, 25 Governments represented, 740 persons present. No report of any action, but W. P. Ayers of Ohio presents certain conclusions to the Association the following year of the St. Petersburg Congress, and it is presumed he attended in an official capacity. No other reference obtainable.

1894—Department of State requested National Prison Association to appoint delegates to represent United States at

1895—**5th Congress,** Paris, 24 Governments represented, 817 persons present. Official delegates so appointed:

Dr. S. J. Barrows, Massachusetts.
General R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
Hon. Charlton T. Lewis, New Jersey.
Major R. W. McClaughry, Illinois.

State delegates, subsequently selected:
Hon. Michael Heymann, Louisiana,
Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds, Pennsylvania,
John F. Norrish, Minnesota,
Rev. W. M. Pettis, Tennessee,
Lawrence Poland, Ohio,
H. C. Rameny, Ohio,
C. D. Randall, representing the U. S. Bureau of Education,
W. M. F. Round, New York,
Mrs. Amy Willetts, New York,
Mrs. Phebe C. Wright, New Jersey.

1896—Dr. S. J. Barrows appointed United States Commissioner by President Cleveland.

1900—**5th Congress,** Brussels, 29 Governments represented, 234 persons present. Official delegates appointed:
Judge S. E. Baldwin, Connecticut.
Judge M. D. Follett, Ohio.
Miss Mary Hall, Connecticut.
Hon. Michael Heyman, Louisiana.
Charles P. Kellogg, Connecticut.

1905—**7th Congress,** Buda Pest, 16 Governments represented. Official delegates appointed:
Judge S. E. Baldwin, Connecticut.
Rev. W. J. Batt, Massachusetts.
Dr. C. R. Henderson, Illinois.

State Delegates:
Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York.
Mrs. E. E. Williamson, New Jersey.

1909—Death of Dr. Barrows.

1909—Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson appointed United States Commissioner by President Taft.

1910—**8th Congress,** Washington, D. C., 45 Governments represented. One hundred foreign delegates as guests of the United States made a special tour of 2000 miles to visit American Prisons.

1913—Dr. Henderson retired.

1913—Dr. John Koren appointed United States Commissioner by President Wilson.

1923—Death of Dr. Koren.

1923—B. Ogden Chisolm appointed United States Commissioner by President Coolidge.

1925—9th Congress, London.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT FOREIGN PRISONS

While America has been a forward nation in the handling of its prisons, yet, there are certain advantages in comparing notes with other nations, and finding out the different methods of conduct. The chief difference between the American Prison and the Foreign Prison is the establishment on the other side of the water of what is known as the Cellular Prison. The foreigner believes that certain types of prisoners should be kept secluded from others, and under this system, men are hooded the moment they enter so that no one prisoner shall ever recognize another.

This separation is carried out in its entirety, because men not only sleep in their separate cells, but they work and eat by themselves, and they are taken, each day, to an exercising yard, and allowed a stipulated length of time there, to keep them in good health. On Sundays, they are conducted to a cellular chapel, where they are locked in during the service and they can only see the minister because each one occupies a little box by himself. Whether this helps to make men better citizens, is a subject for controversy.

In America we have no prisons operated under the cellular system, believing that the community plan conduces to a higher mental and physical standard. Yet, in almost all of the Prisons in foreign countries, the inmates and even those held for trial have an earning capacity, and the money they receive, not only goes to benefit their dependents, but the Government retains a certain portion of it to pay for their maintenance, so that they shall not feel they are objects of Charity.

England

England has made great efforts in the last few years, and with astounding success, to improve her prisons, and as a result of these efforts, it is claimed that crime has been reduced 23%. Her prisons are conveniently located in accordance

with the needs of the population and the two that are furthest north are at Newcastle and Durham. Those furthest south are at Plymouth, Dartmoor, Exeter, Dorchester and Portsmouth.

There are two prisons on the Isle of Wight. England has four Borstal Institutions (see note page 8), located in Kent, Middlesex, Dorsetshire and Buckingshire. In the immediate vicinity of London, there are five famous prisons: Pentonville, Holloway, Wormwood Scrubs, Wandsworth and Brixton.

Scotland

Scotland has thirteen prisons, two of which at Kirkwall and Lerwick are small, and are regarded more as Police Stations. Peterhead Prison is for inmates sentenced to three years and upward. It was placed in its present position in order to afford the prisoners employment upon the construction of harbor-work. Barlinnie Prison at Glasgow is for men only. There is one Borstal institution for young men from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, situated at Polmont, and for girls, portions of Dumfries and Greenock prisons are set aside.

There are certain portions of Scotland where the population is extremely sparse, and where the country is mountainous, and in these locations, there is no prison. Owing to the dimunition of crime, the Perth and Ayr Prisons have been closed. A new prison is being erected at Edinburgh, the chief feature of which is that it is not surrounded by a wall, but forms its own enclosure. The windows are large, with wooden sashes and steel bars outside. All Scotch Prisons have the outside cell construction, with windows open direct to the outer air, the result of which is freedom from tuberculosis or infection.

France

France has twenty-one prisons. Some of them are grouped rather closely. She has besides this many educational and correctional establishments. The one furthermost north is located at Loos, in the Department of Nord. Those further south are at Montpellier and Nimes. Close by Paris is the Prison de la Sante, which is in effect a House of Detention, containing men held for trial, who must come up before the Judge at some subsequent date. Its capacity is about 1,000 and it is conducted on the cellular plan. Persons arrested and sent here have the privilege of working and earning their

livelihood, receiving for themselves seven-tenths and the Government takes three-tenths. The trades carried on in this prison are quite numerous, and are supervised by a specialist in each department.

At the Melun Prison, about fifty kilometres southeast of Paris, men are permitted to mingle with each other, and many trades are carried on there, giving a great variety, for those who are confined. In the Printing Shop, over a hundred inmates are employed upon Government work. What is supposed to be the model Boys' School is known as Le Colonie Agricole de St. Maurice at Le Motte-Beuvron, a three-hours' ride from Paris.

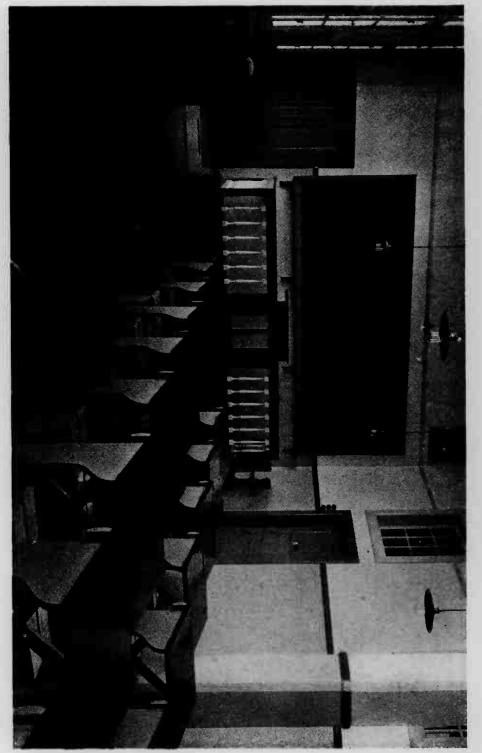
Several hundred boys, supposedly first-offenders, are confined here and many of them are hired out to farmers in the neighborhood, earning good wages. The farm consists of 1200 acres, much of which is in forest, and practically all the food is raised from the crops and a herd of cattle supplies the beef.

Spain

The improvement in Spanish prisons has met with many difficulties, but now with the advent of military control, great steps forward have been made. Most of the prisons are of the old type, and several of the larger ones, namely at Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona, are of the cellular type. The others are called Provincial Prisons of the first, second and third class, and are located at different important points. Those in the north being at Santander, Bilboa, Oviedo, La Courna. In the south at Cordoba, Sevilla, Jaen, Granada and Malaga. There are, in all, about 80 prisons and jails and many institutions along the reformatory type for adults and juveniles.

Denmark

This Kingdom has four Convict Prisons, which are owned by the state, one of which is located in Copenhagen is for Women only. It has a capacity of about 300. The other three are for men, with a capacity of about 1500, located at Horsens, Vridsloselille and Nyborg. There are Houses of Correction, fifteen in number, owned and managed by the different municipalities, but under the supervision of the Director of Prisons. Here are sent persons committed for vagrancy and minor offenses, and connected with each is some sort of asylum or hospital where persons can be sent



SCHOOL ROOM IN A FOREIGN PRISON

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

livelihood, receiving for themselves seven-tenths and the Government takes three-tenths. The trades carried on in this prison are quite numerous, and are supervised by a specialist in each department.

At the Melun Prison, about fifty kilometres southeast of Paris, men are permitted to mingle with each other, and many trades are carried on there, giving a great variety, for those who are confined. In the Printing Shop, over a hundred inmates are employed upon Government work. What is supposed to be the model Boys' School is known as Le Colonie Agricole de St. Maurice at Le Motte-Beuvron, a three-hours' ride from Paris.

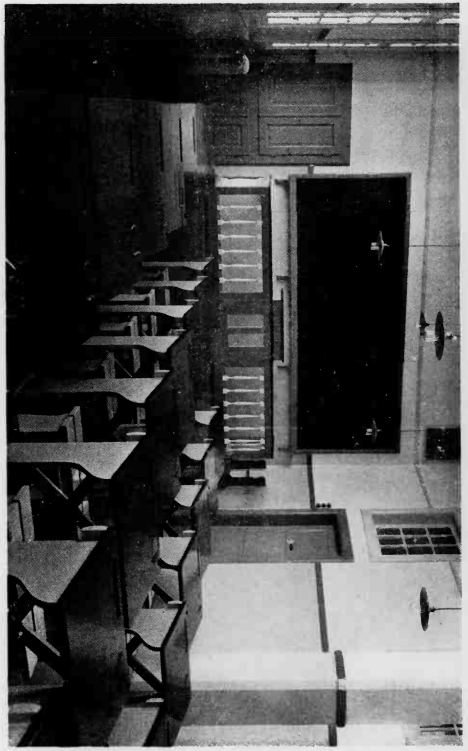
Several hundred boys, supposedly first-offenders, are confined here and many of them are hired out to farmers in the neighborhood, earning good wages. The farm consists of 1200 acres, much of which is in forest, and practically all the food is raised from the crops and a herd of cattle supplies the beef.

Spain

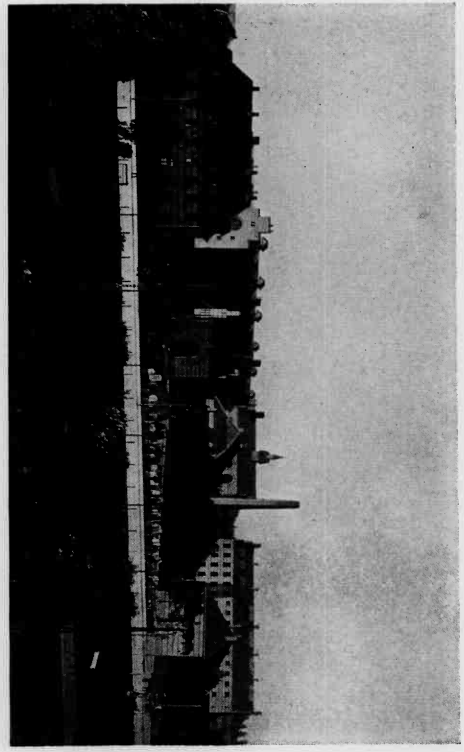
The improvement in Spanish prisons has met with many difficulties, but now with the advent of military control, great steps forward have been made. Most of the prisons are of the old type, and several of the larger ones, namely at Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona, are of the cellular type. The others are called Provincial Prisons of the first, second and third class, and are located at different important points. Those in the north being at Santander, Bilboa, Oviedo, La Courna. In the south at Cordoba, Sevilla, Jaen, Granada and Malaga. There are, in all, about 80 prisons and jails and many institutions along the reformatory type for adults and juveniles.

Denmark

This Kingdom has four Convict Prisons, which are owned by the state, one of which is located in Copenhagen is for Women only. It has a capacity of about 300. The other three are for men, with a capacity of about 1500, located at Horsens, Vridsloselille and Nyborg. There are Houses of Correction, fifteen in number, owned and managed by the different municipalities, but under the supervision of the Director of Prisons. Here are sent persons committed for vagrancy and minor offenses, and connected with each is some sort of asylum or hospital where persons can be sent



SCHOOL ROOM IN A FOREIGN PRISON



PRISON AT COPENHAGEN

under the Poor-Laws, who have not committed any crime. In addition to the four prisons and the fifteen Houses of Correction, there are ninety-nine local prisons established partly as Houses of Detention and partly for places to carry out a prison sentence. The largest of these is at Copenhagen, and has accommodation for 560 persons. The others are much smaller, built to accommodate about 25 each.

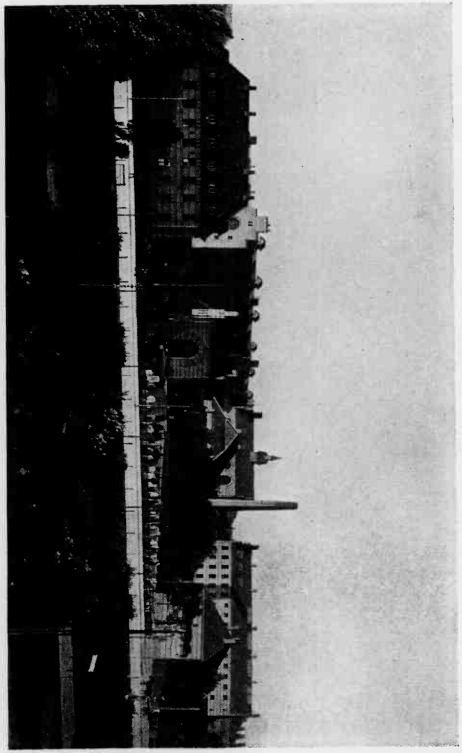
Switzerland

The authorities in control of the Swiss Prisons have always been most cordial to American visitors, and there is much to learn from a visit to this little country and to find out what she is trying to do in the conduct of her prisons. They are glad to dispense information at all times; they do not publish a map of the Swiss prisons, similar to the maps published by other countries, but the following is a list, which may give some idea of their locations:

(1) Orbe Colony (Canton of Vaud).
(2) Cantonal (district) Penitentiary of Bellechasse (Canton of Fribourg).
(3) Penitentiary of Witzwil (Berne).
(4) Penitentiary establishment of Aarbourg (Canton of Argovie).
(5) Penitentiary of Lenzbourg (Canton of Argovie).
(6) Penitentiary of Regensdorf (Canton of Zurich).
(7) Cantonal Penitentiary of St. Gall.

Note. For a full description of the famous Colony of Witzwil, near Berne, the reader is referred to an article published in June, 1923, in the Bulletin issued by the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey. This article is written by Hans Kellerhans, whose father is a director of the Prison System of Switzerland, and who spent a year studying prison work in America.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



PRISON AT COPENHAGEN

under the Poor-Laws, who have not committed any crime. In addition to the four prisons and the fifteen Houses of Correction, there are ninety-nine local prisons established partly as Houses of Detention and partly for places to carry out a prison sentence. The largest of these is at Copenhagen, and has accommodation for 560 persons. The others are much smaller, built to accommodate about 25 each.

Switzerland

The authorities in control of the Swiss Prisons have always been most cordial to American visitors, and there is much to learn from a visit to this little country and to find out what she is trying to do in the conduct of her prisons. They are glad to dispense information at all times; they do not publish a map of the Swiss prisons, similar to the maps published by other countries, but the following is a list, which may give some idea of their locations:

(1) Orbe Colony (Canton of Vaud).
(2) Cantonal (district) Penitentiary of Bellechasse (Canton of Fribourg).
(3) Penitentiary of Witzwil (Berne).
(4) Penitentiary establishment of Aarbourg (Canton of Argovie).
(5) Penitentiary of Lenzbourg (Canton of Argovie).
(6) Penitentiary of Regensdorf (Canton of Zurich).
(7) Cantonal Penitentiary of St. Gall.

Note. For a full description of the famous Colony of Witzwil, near Berne, the reader is referred to an article published in June, 1923, in the Bulletin issued by the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey. This article is written by Hans Kellerhans, whose father is a director of the Prison System of Switzerland, and who spent a year studying prison work in America.

Excerpts from recent Letter Written by

SIR EVELYN RUGGLES-BRISE

President, International Prison Commission,

to

B. OGDEN CHISOLM, American Commissioner.

* * * * * Thru all the years and all these changes of public thought and sentiment on matters relating to the treatment of crime, the International Commission has held its way bravely and steadily, thru its Central Bureau, formerly at Berne, Switzerland, under the direction of the late Dr. Guillaume, and now at Groningen, Holland, under that of Dr. J. Simon van der Aa, adapting its program at successive Quinquennial Congresses. To meet the needs of progressive policy and invention it keeps exact records of all the proceedings of these Congresses, of its own meetings and proceedings and endeavors by patient, disinterested and renumerated work to establish itself as an International School or centre where all nations may meet with the common purpose of comparing penal systems. Here young countries may learn from old, who have perhaps a bolder initiative in suggesting reform, and who are less trammelled with the law and traditions of the past. * * * * *

I need not point out how closely America has been identified in the past with the history of prisons. To come to comparatively recent times, I need only recall the story of the London Congress of 1872 initiated and organized under American auspices. Now, more than fifty years later, we meet again in London by invitation of the British Government, but under the auspices of the International Prison Commission itself. It seems to me a happy occasion, when your country and mine may unite to recognize the part played by the Commission all these years since 1872, by combining to make a vigorous effort and appeal to perpetuate the work and the spirit that animates it, so that the great work of Prison Reform throughout the world may derive fresh energy and stimulus from the London Congress of 1925. * * * * *

23239

END OF
TITLE